

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Lake

LCC Name: Supporting Addiction Free Environments

LCC Contact: Amanda Morrison

Address: 8400 Louisiana St.

City: Merrillville

Phone: 219-757-1835

Email: amanda.morrison@geminus.care

County Commissioners: 1st District – Kyle W. Allen, Sr. 2nd District – Jerry Tippy, 3rd District – Michael C. Repay

Address: Building A, 3rd Floor, 2293 N Main St.

City: Crown Point

Zip Code: 46307

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

SAFE strives to create a healthy, stable, and substance free community.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Fighting for substance free youth, families, and communities by bringing together individuals, organizations, and agencies from within our community to engage in community-based, risk-focused, partner-driven strategies for Lake County. For Life.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Bailey, Deja	HealthVision Midwest	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
2	Bittorf, Kellie	Lake County Community Corrections	Caucasian	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
3	Boland, Juanita	Hammond Education Foundation	Hispanic	F	Volunteer/Civic
4	Borsits, Amanda	LADOS	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
5	Eric Bowman	Heartland Recovery Center	African American	M	Health Care Professional
6	Bozich, Denise	LADOS	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
7	Brittingham, Loni	Lake County Community Corrections	Caucasian	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
8	Bunch, Joseph	Michigan City Area Schools/LaPorte County Juvenile Services Center	Caucasian	M	Healthcare Professional
9	Butkus, Lindsay	Franciscan Health – Dyer		F	Healthcare Professional
10	Carter, Bradley	Lake County Prosecutors Office	African American	M	Law Enforcement
11	Charleston, Victoria	Regional Care Group	African American	F	Health Care Professional
12	Chavez, Lourdes	Child Care & Resource Referral	Hispanic	F	Business
13	Ciszewski, Garrett	Hobart Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
14	Clark, Jasmine	Aspin Health Navigator	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
15	Comer, Brenda	Sojourner Truth House	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
16	Cooke, Chip	Drug Enforcement Administration	Caucasian	M	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
17	Covaciu, Lorri	School City of Whiting	Caucasian	F	Schools

18	Cummings, Holly	Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ	Caucasian	F	Religious/Fraternal Organizations
19	Curley, Linda	Purdue University Extension Center, Lake County	Caucasian	F	Civic and volunteer groups
20	Dillard, Denise	Gary Drug Free Communities, Work Driven Strategies	African American	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
21	Donahue, Denise	Lighthouse Recovery	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
22	III Dumas, Ellis	Boys & Girls Club of NWI	African American	M	Youth Serving Organizations
23	Drummond, Orlando	Boys & Girls Club of NWI	Hispanic	M	Youth Serving Organizations
24	Dubois, Shirley	Indiana Department of Health	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
25	Epperson, Joe	Landmark Recovery	Caucasian	M	Healthcare Professional
26	Enslin, Suzanna	Hobart Police Department	Caucasian	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
27	Erdelac, Ryan	School Town of Highland	Caucasian	M	Schools
28	Fronek, Justin	School Town of Highland	Caucasian	M	Schools
29	Gagliano, Michael	HealthLinc	African American	M	Healthcare Professional
30	Gorby, Ronda	Footprints to Recovery	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
31	Grant, Tavell	North Township	African American	M	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
32	Harris, Tionna	Elevation Individual and Family Therapy LLC	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
33	Hendley, Regina	Semorán Treatment Center	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
34	Henry, Gregory	Gary City Court	African American	M	Law Enforcement

35	Hensley, Wendy	Mental Health America of Northwest Indiana	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
36	Hunt-McCormick, Leslie	Lighthouse Recovery	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
37	Jamerson, Alan	Indiana State Police, Lowell District	African American	M	Law Enforcement
38	James, Lisa	Indiana Professional Management Group-Wraparound Division		F	Healthcare Professional
39	Janda, Jim	Crown Point Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
40	Janson, Scott	Gateway Foundation	Caucasian	M	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
41	Johnson, Chantelle	Anthem	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
42	Kawa, Jessica	Drug Enforcement Administration	Caucasian	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
43	Key, Pamela	Sojourner Truth House	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
44	Lillie, Candance	Merrillville Community School Corporation	African American	F	Schools
45	Land, Margaret	Michiana Behavioral Health	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
46	Langton, Lynn	Haven House		F	Healthcare Professional
44	Lewis, Esther	Holistic Evolution, Inc.	Hispanic	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
47	Lewis, Tracy	Community Advocate for Northern IN	African American	F	Volunteer/Civic
48	Malden, Ephphatha	HealthLinc	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
49	Markle, Jim	Northwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
50	Martin, Connie	The Papa House	African American	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse

51	Martin, Kristen	Gary Harm Reduction	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
52	Matthys, Debbie	School City of Hobart	Caucasian	F	Schools
53	Maupin, Jason	Crown Point Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
54	McFerrin, Angela	Lake County Probation	African American	F	Law Enforcement
55	Miller, Jeff	Hammond Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
56	Mucha, Terry	Lake Central School Corporation	Caucasian	F	Schools
57	Otis, Nicole	Community Advocate for Northern IN	African American	F	Volunteer/Civic
58	Peterson, Lauren	Franciscan Alliance	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
59	Phillips, Irene	Tobacco Free Lake County	African American	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
60	Pohlman, Lacey	Child Care & Resource Referral	Caucasian	F	Business
61	Quarles, Michelle	Indiana Army National Guard	African American	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
62	Rechlicz, Beth	Family Recovery Court, Juvenile Probation	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
63	Redus, Alexis	Bowen Center	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
64	Reillo, Alex	Munster Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
65	Repay, Rob	Hammond Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
66	Rigual, Megan	Campagna Academy	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professionals
67	Rios, Erica	Griffith Police Department	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
68	Russo, Ronald	Hobart Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
69	Rysiewicz, Edward	Drug Enforcement Administration	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement

70	Schaufbuch, Jason	Hammond Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
71	Sefton, Scott	Community Advocate for Northern IN	Caucasian	M	Volunteer/Civic
72	Shostok, Stephanie	Alkermes	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
73	Sines, Paul	Griffith Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
74	Smith, Michelle	Mental Health of America of NWI	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
75	Sterna, Bernice	Franciscan Alliance	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
76	Stevens, Dana	Lake County Community Corrections	African American	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
77	Thomas, Crystal	Sojourner Truth House	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
78	Tsilimos, Jennifer	Crown Counseling	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
79	Turner, Karen	Clean Slate	African American	F	Healthcare Professional
80	Valuckis, Matt	V as in Victor	Caucasian	M	Media
81	Vondrak, Ryan	Lake Station Community Schools	Caucasian	M	Schools
82	Vassar, Ryan	Munster Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
83	White, Monte	School City of Hobart	African American	M	Schools
84	Wojtala, Marek	United Way of Porter County	Caucasian	M	Civic/Volunteer Groups
85	Wright, Beth	Semoran Treatment Center	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

January, February, March, June, September, October, November

II. Community Needs Assessment

The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.

Community Profile

County Name – Lake
County Population – 498,558 (2021 census)
Schools in the community – 16 public school corporations, 20 schools in the Diocese of Gary, 3 High Schools and 17 Elementary, we also have 9 Charter Schools in Gary, IN
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) We have many hospitals that serve Lake County; Community Health Care System, Pinnacle Hospital, Vibra Hospital, Franciscan Alliance Crown Point, St. Mary Medical Center, Methodist Hospital Northlake, Methodist Hospital Southlake, St. Catherine Hospital, Kindred Hospital, Franciscan Health Munster, Franciscan Alliance Dyer, Adam Benjamin Jr. VA Clinic, Nuero Behavioral Health Hospital, Community Stroke and Rehabilitation Center Immediate Care. We also have numerous health care centers, health clinics as well as urgent care centers.
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Regional Care Group, Edgewater Behavioral Health, Franciscan Alliance Dyer, Northwest Indiana Treatment Center, Semoran Treatment Center, Recovery Works, CleanSlate Outpatient Addiction Medicine, Never Alone Recovery, Tradewinds Residential Services, Crown Counseling, Addiction and Family Counseling, Inc., Heartland Wellness Center, Lake Area Recovery Club, Keys to Freedom, Portage Recovery, Mental Health America of Northwest Indiana, Lighthouse Recovery, HealthLinc, Gateway Foundation, Landmark Recovery, Footprints to Recovery, Serenity House, Addiction and Behavioral Counseling Services
Service agencies/organizations Catholic Charities, St. Jude House, Greater Hammond Community Service, NWI Community Action, Anglican Social Services, Dockside, Salvation Army, Goodwill, North Township, Meals on Wheels, Sojourner Truth House, Emma's House, Haven House, The Papa House
Local media outlets that reach the community We have two newspapers, The NWI Times and The Post Tribune, and we also have NWIlife.com; an on-line newspaper. We also have communities/towns with local papers; Hobart, Crown Point, Winfield, Griffith, Highland and Hammond. Lake County also has 7 local radio stations, in particular Lakeshore Radio that works with us quite a bit.

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Unfortunately, we have seen an increase in past 30-day use, perception of parent, guardian disapproval, and perception of peer disapproval in middle and high school students in the past couple of years. The only decrease we have seen is a decrease in perception of risk. We attribute a lot of these results to the years during the pandemic and the kids being out of school and isolated, just as with the adult population. The usage of marijuana, binge drinking, smoking and vaping among the 7-12 grade population is very concerning and something we are working towards with all of our programs, media campaigns, and initiatives. According to IPRC data, with the adult population in this order; alcohol, (and now that Illinois has made recreational marijuana legal, so this is more concerning), marijuana, heroin, cocaine, opioids and meth. The affects are COVID are being seen throughout the adult population. There have been more overdoses because of drugs laced with fentanyl than ever before and the drinking rates during the pandemic have nearly doubled seen by many reports and Lake County is no exception. That is why we will continue working towards decreasing adult alcohol and illicit drug use as well as youth alcohol and marijuana use. We are seeing an increase of use of vaping within our school districts as well.

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community

All would be too numerous to mention but some of the programs that Lake County has are; AA and NA meetings, Recovery Matters (suboxone treatment) in various locations. Some Prevention programs are; Too Good For Drugs, random drug testing in schools, Healthy Choices, Strengthening Families, Summer Camp Activities and Life Skill Trainings. We also are implementing the Gobi Support System, which helps for students that have already used. It has three components: one for youth, youth and guardians, and just parents/guardians. We incorporated this because the schools and youth clubs were seeing a great need for it. Lake County also has random DUI checkpoints throughout the year. There are also services with our probation and corrections departments. Police Departments have really upped the anti with what they request funding for, really thinking outside of the box when it comes to the needs of their communities. We have local coffee shops participate in Recovery Month projects. We advertise our 5 media campaigns (Vaping, Talk. They Hear You., Let's Be Blunt, Don't Flip Your Script, Your Worth It) on various Social Media platforms, placemats in restaurants and billboards along 80/94. For our Did You Know campaign, we have partnered up with local liquors stores to raise awareness on underage drinking and the affects it can cause on our youth. We also offer Deterra Drug Deactivations Disposal packs, Narcan distribution, and Narc Kits distribution. We offer trainings for drug and alcohol awareness, such as Hidden in Plain Sight. We offer trainings in Mental Health First Aid (youth and adult) and QPR. We attend Vendor Fairs and school nights, anywhere we can promote ourselves, we do. Lake County is fortunate to have had three Naloboxes installed in Merrillville, Hammond and East Chicago.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Community Norms Favorable towards Alcohol Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong collaborative history and reputation. 2. Self-awareness of the problems through surveys and workshops. 3. Existing policies, laws and regulations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of treatment options. 2. Alcohol outlet density throughout the county. 3. Transportation to treatment programs.
2. Family Conflict	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality education 2. Numerous educational and informative resources available. 3. Opportunities for connectedness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the size and diversity of Lake County and it's 19 cities and towns, messaging and campaigns do not get saturated throughout and shared purpose can be difficult to achieve. 2. Creating programs and materials in Spanish as 19% of the minority population is Hispanic and may not speak English in the home. 3. Lack of evidence based programming in early childhood development.

¹Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

3. Adult Household Instability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment opportunities. 2. Community events. 3. Social norms campaigns. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of parent involvement in prevention programming. 2. Increased gang presence in some cities. 3. Trust in leadership.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Access to community healthcare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of places to receive services. 2. Culturally competent services. 3. Multiple options for services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation to services. 2. Limited youth services in regards to treatment options. 3. Stigma about treatment and mental health.
2. Anti Drug Use Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School drug testing policies 2. Evidence based programming in schools. 3. Positive connection with law enforcement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proximity to Michigan and Illinois that have recreational marijuana laws. 2. Varied school policies. 3. Not all schools have tobacco policy.
3. Meaningful youth engagement opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boys and Girls Club, YMCAs, Girls on the Run, Boy Scouts, etc. 2. Recreational sports through cities and towns 3. Opportunities for evidence based programming within schools and youth organizations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of activities. 2. Transportation to activities. 3. Lack of preventative efforts within opportunities presented to youth.

III. Making A Community Action Plan

Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Community Norms Favorable towards Alcohol Use	1. Lake County has seen lower crash fatalities, however, has a higher average than the state for alcohol-related crash fatalities. 2. Lake County has the highest risk of alcohol use in the state. 3. Lake County has the highest rate of DUI and Liquor Law Violation arrests in the state.
2. Family Conflict	1. Lake County youth’s use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana. 2. Lake County sees a high number of juvenile delinquency cases. 3. Lake County youth perceive the risk of drug use lower than the state average.
3. Adult Household Instability	1. Lake County youth have a parent that has been incarcerated at a higher average than the state. 2. Lake County sees a high number of youth living in poverty. 3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Lake County has the highest risk of alcohol use in the state.</p>	<p>Lake County has the highest rate of DUI arrests (2,262) and Liquor Law Violation arrests (673) in the state.</p> <p>Lake County had 220 alcohol related fatalities in 2016.</p> <p>Alcohol-related collisions decreased from 13,911 in 2003 to 7,213 in 2018. The number of fatal crashes also decreased from 242 to 128 (Indiana State Police, 2018).</p> <p>Of the 17,821 traffic collisions in Lake County in 2019, 654 were alcohol related and 18 of those ended in a fatality.</p> <p>Of the 15,196 traffic collisions ,in Lake County in 2021, 335 were alcohol related and 10 of those ended in a fatality.</p>	<p>2017 Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup’s published report “The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile.” (SEOW Report)</p> <p>2017 National Driving Safety Administration for Lake County</p> <p>2019 Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup’s published report “The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile.” (SEOW Report)</p> <p>2020 Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup’s published report “The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile.” (SEOW Report)</p> <p>2022 Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup’s published report “The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile.” (SEOW Report)</p>

	<p>Lake County had the second highest rate of alcohol use reported at treatment admission (1,348).</p>	<p>2017 SEOW Report</p>
	<p>Lake County saw 2,339 treatment episodes reported at treatment admission and of those 57.6% was for alcohol use and 41.3% was for alcohol dependence which is significantly above the state average.</p>	<p>2017 SEOW Report</p>
	<p>Lake County saw 1,725 treatment episodes reported at treatment admission in 2018, of those 58.9% were for alcohol use and 46.4% were for alcohol dependence which was higher than previous years.</p>	<p>2019 SEOW Report</p>
	<p>Lake County saw 1,167 treatment episodes reported at treatment admission in 2020, of those 55.0% were for alcohol use and 41.6% were for alcohol dependence which was lower than in 2018, but significantly higher than the state percentages for treatment for alcohol use and alcohol dependence.</p>	<p>2020 SEOW Report</p>
	<p>Lake County saw 1,033 treatment episodes reported at treatment admission in 2021, of those 59.4% were for alcohol use and 46.5% were for alcohol dependence which was higher than in 2020, but significantly higher than the state percentages for treatment for alcohol use and alcohol dependence.</p>	<p>2022 SEOW Report</p>
	<p>Alcohol is the most frequently used substance in Indiana and the United States. Over half of the population ages</p>	<p>2019 SEOW Report</p>

	<p>60.8% of Indiana college students report drinking alcohol in the past month, which is higher than the national rate (59.6%).</p> <p>According to the Uniform Crime Report for Lake County State Police, there were 175 DUI arrests in 2019 compared to 66 in 2018.</p> <p>Lake County saw 536 child removals from their home in 2018 and of those removals 11.8% were alcohol related.</p> <p>Lake County saw 420 child removals from their home in 2020 and of those removals 13.3% were alcohol related which is significantly higher than the state.</p> <p>Lake County saw 385 child removals from their home in 2021 and of those removals 16.6% were alcohol related which is significantly higher than the state.</p>	<p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>FBI Crime Data Explorer</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p>
<p>2. Lake County youth's use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana.</p>	<p>Lake County's 8th graders past 30-day use for alcohol is 18% and marijuana is 10%, both are higher than the state average.</p> <p>Lake County's 8th graders past 30-day use for alcohol is 7% and marijuana is 4.8%, both are higher than the state average.</p> <p>Indiana and U.S. rates of underage drinking among 12- to 17-year-olds were similar (IN: 9.3%; U.S.: 9.4%)</p> <p>Lake County youth perception of risk of harm from alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use is higher than the National</p>	<p>2019 Indiana Youth Survey (IYS)</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Survey (IYS)</p> <p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2018 IYS</p>

	<p>standard in 6th (67.3%), 8th (70.7%), 10th (62.2%), and 12th (69.0%).</p> <p>In 2020, 25% of youth under 18 were living in poverty compared to the state average of 15%.</p> <p>In 2021, 20% of youth under 18 were living in poverty compared to the state average of 15%.</p> <p>In 2022, 20% of youth under 18 were living in poverty compared to the state average of 16%.</p> <p>47.4% of public school students are receiving free lunch and 5.9% are receiving reduced price lunches.</p> <p>46.1% of public school students are receiving free lunches.</p> <p>60.0% of public school students are receiving free lunches.</p> <p>Marijuana accounted for 31.0% of all HIDTA seizures in 2017.</p> <p>Marijuana accounted for 52.0% of all HIDTA seizures in 2020.</p> <p>1996KG of marijuana was seized in 2021, which is a significant decrease because of the legalization and medicinal purposes of the drug. People are seeing it as less risky which is posing a big threat especially for our youth.</p> <p>White youth in Indiana had the highest rates of alcohol consumption at 20.3%, followed by Hispanic youth at 17.7%, and Black youth at 16.3%.</p>	<p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>2019 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids Count Data Book</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2018 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment</p> <p>2021 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment</p> <p>2022 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids County Data Book</p>
--	--	---

	<p>Hispanic youth in Indiana had the highest rates of alcohol consumption at 11.8%, followed by White youth at 11.0%, and Black youth at 9.1%.</p> <p>On average, high school seniors who drink alcohol report beginning use at age 15.</p> <p>Most students in 7th-12th grade reported they first used alcohol at 10 years or younger (4.2%).</p> <p>The most frequent way Hoosier youth obtained alcohol while at a party (8.1%).</p> <p>39.6% of Hoosier students in 7th-12th grade reported it was easy to get alcohol - a decrease from 41.8% in 2021.</p> <p>12.0% of Hoosiers students between grades 9 and 12 reported using marijuana within a 30-day period in 2020. This is lower than the national average of marijuana use among youth at 19.6%</p> <p>6.4% of students in 7th-12th grade reported using marijuana at least once in the past month in Indiana in 2021.</p> <p>Black youth in Indiana reported the highest usage rates at 16.2%. Hispanic Hoosiers had the second highest rates at 13.9%, and White youth had a usage rate of 11.0% (this is great concern because Lake County has a high percentage of black and Hispanic youth compared to the state of Indiana.)</p> <p>Black youth in Indiana reported the highest usage rates at 9.3%. Hispanic Hoosiers had the second highest rates at 6.8%,</p>	<p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids Count Data Book</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids Count Data Book</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids Count Data Book</p> <p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p> <p>2022 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids County Data Book</p>
--	---	--

	<p>and White youth had a usage rate of 5.8% (this is great concern because Lake County has a high percentage of black and Hispanic youth compared to the state of Indiana.)</p> <p>Monthly use of marijuana was highest for 12th graders in 2020 with 17.3% reporting usage. 10th and 11th graders reported usage rates of 12.2% and 12.9%, respectively.</p> <p>In 2018, 2.5% of teens ages 12-17 and 7.3% youth ages 18-25 needed but did not receive treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility in the past year.</p> <p>3.4% of teens ages 12-17 and 14.9% of older youth ages 18 – 25 indicated having a substance use disorder in the past year.</p> <p>Of the 83,370 students enrolled in Lake County, in 2018 there were 66 suspensions or exolsions that were alcohol, tobacco, and other drug related.</p> <p>Of the 119,745 students enrolled in Lake County in 2020 there were 972 suspensions or exolsions that were alcohol, tobacco, and other drug related which is the 2nd highest in the state.</p> <p>Of the 94,994 students enrolled in Lake County in 2021 there were 549 suspensions or exolsions that were alcohol, tobacco, and other drug related which is the 3rd highest in the state.</p> <p>Marijuana usage in Northwest Indiana youth is higher than the state in grades 8th-12th grades.</p>	<p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p>
--	--	---

	<p>Marijuana usage in Northwest Indiana youth is higher than the state in grades 9th-12th grades but lower than the state in 8th grade.</p> <p>Marijuana usage in Northwest Indiana youth is higher than the state in grades 9th-12th grades but lower than the state in 6th and 9th grade.</p> <p>Treatment admissions of those under 18 saw 90.4% because of marijuana use and 75.8% because of marijuana dependence.</p> <p>Treatment admissions of those under 18 were 83.8% because of marijuana use and 59.7% because of marijuana dependence which was a decrease to years past.</p> <p>Treatment admissions of those under 18 were 89.5% because of marijuana use and 75.4% because of marijuana dependence which was a significant increase to the past years, which could be a direct result of COVID.</p>	<p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p>
<p>3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.</p>	<p>Lake County is second in the state for alcohol (1,348) and marijuana (929) use reported at treatment admission. We also see a high rate of Rx use (355) reported at treatment admission.</p> <p>Indiana sees a higher rate of opioid consumption than the United States in across all ages, but the highest prevalence is those aged 18-25.</p> <p>The advent of COVID-19 has further increased the</p>	<p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p>

	<p>dangers of opioid abuse. Patients who suffer from substance abuse are 1.5 times more likely to have a COVID-19 diagnosis than those who do not. The pandemic has also resulted in an increase in drug overdoses, possibly from a combination of social isolation, increased stress, and less access to treatment programs. A comparison of overdose deaths over a 12-month period showed that 2020 had a 30% increase versus 2019. Not only that, but 2020 had the highest number of drug overdose deaths ever recorded over a 12-month period at 93,000 (NIDA, 2021d).</p> <p>Lake County saw 153 treatment admissions for prescription miuse and 62 for prescription dependence in 2018.</p> <p>Lake County saw 1,167 treatment admission, of those there were 89 treatment admissions for prescription miuse and 43 for prescription dependence in 2020.</p> <p>Lake County saw 1,033 treatment admission, of those there were 67 treatment admissions for prescription miuse and 42 for prescription dependence in 2021.</p> <p>Lake County saw prescription opioids dispensed at a higher rate than the state with 19,071 dispensed in 2016.</p> <p>According to the most current estimate, 186.5 opioid prescriptions per 1,000 population were dispensed</p>	<p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p> <p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p>
--	--	---

	<p>in Indiana during the third quarter of 2020 and Lake County sees 160.6 opioid prescriptions per population were dispensed.</p> <p>According to the most current estimate, 580.0 opioid prescriptions per 1,000 population were dispensed in Lake County in 2021 whereas the entire state is at 684.4.</p> <p>Lake County’s prescription drug availability and abuse still continues to increase. Seizures by Indiana HIDTA revealed that hydrocodone, amphetamine, GHB, oxycodone, and alprazolam are the most commonly diverted and abused controlled prescription drugs in our region.</p> <p>Lake County’s prescription drug availability and abuse still continues to increase. Seizures by Indiana HIDTA initiatives in 2020 showed that fentanyl, MDMA, alprazolam (including Xanax®) and hydrocodone, (including Norco® and Vicodin®), are currently among the most commonly diverted and abused CPDs in the HIDTA region.</p> <p>Lake County’s prescription drug availability and abuse still continues to increase. Seizures by Indiana HIDTA initiatives in 2021 showed that the most abused CPDs in the Lake County HIDTA region are Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Fentanyl, Suboxone, and Benzodiazepine (Alprazolam, Xanax).</p> <p>Lake County has seen that heroin is still the number one</p>	<p>2022 SEOW Report</p> <p>2018 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment</p> <p>2021 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment</p> <p>2022 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2018 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p>
--	--	---

	<p>drug threat in Lake County. Heroin availability and use continue to rise in Lake County. Many heroin users initiated their drug use with controlled prescription drugs and “graduated” to heroin, which is more affordable and easier to obtain. In 2015, 7.357 kilograms were seized and in 2017 24.174 kilograms were seized, which is more than three times the amount two years ago.</p> <p>Heroin ranked as the second highest drug threat in the Indiana AOR. Heroin availability remains high and has increased from last year throughout Lake County. HIDTA initiatives seized 8.628 kilograms in 2020.</p> <p>Heroin ranked as the second highest drug threat in the Indiana AOR. Heroin availability remains high and has increased from last year throughout Lake County. HIDTA initiatives seized 58.26 kilograms in 2021.</p> <p>Lake County saw 405 treatment admissions for heroin use and 337 for heroin dependence in 2018.</p> <p>Lake County saw 1,167 treatment admission, of those there were 311 treatment admissions for heroin miuse and 266 for heroin dependence in 2020.</p> <p>Lake County saw 1,033 treatment admission, of those there were 215 treatment admissions for heroin miuse and 171 for heroin dependence in 2021.</p>	<p>2021 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2022 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2020 SEOW Report</p> <p>2022 SEOW Report</p>
--	---	---

	<p>In 2018, 2.5% of teens ages 12-17 and 7.3% youth ages 18-25 needed but did not receive treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility in the past year.</p> <p>According to the Uniform Crime Report for Lake County State Police, there were 103 drug violation arrests in 2019 compared to 94 in 2018.</p> <p>According to the 2020 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment, fentanyl and heroin are the highest drugs threats in are area, with fentanyl availability increasing from 2019 to 2020.</p> <p>Fentanyl was ranked as the highest drug threat in our area. The availability of fentanyl was high in early 2021 and has increased over last year. The HIDTA initiatives seized a total of 39.732 kilograms and 6,564 dosage units in 2020.</p> <p>Fentanyl was ranked as the highest drug threat in our area. The availability of fentanyl was high in early 2022 and has increased over last year. The HIDTA initiatives seized a total of 34.27 kilograms and 134,408 dosage units in 2021.</p> <p>The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that heroin availability will continue to increase in Allen, Lake, LaPorte, Marion and Porter Counties as lower prices attract new abusers. As a result, heroin abuse will increase in the HIDTA region heightening the threat posed by the drug. <i>*The Indiana HIDTA defines</i></p>	<p>2021 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids County Data Book *At this time the 2022 Indiana Youth Institute’s Kids County Data Book was not released*</p> <p>FBI Crime Data Explorer</p> <p>2020 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2021 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2022 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2020 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p>
--	---	---

	<p>The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for fentanyl will continue in the Area of Responsibility (AOR). The increasing use throughout our area of responsibility will push it higher among our top-ranked drug threats well into the foreseeable future.</p> <p>Indiana ranks 7th in the nation in Overdose Death Rate per 100,000, according to the Centers for Disease Control. m Fentanyl was ranked as the highest drug threat in the Indiana HIDTA AOR. The departments outside our AOR ranked fentanyl as the highest drug threat as well. According to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, powder is the most prevalent form of fentanyl with pills being a distant second, but on the rise</p> <p>According to the 2020 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment, 2018 saw 152 overdose deaths which increased to 191 in 2019.</p> <p>Lake County has seen increases in overdoses over the last 2 years with 244 occuring in 2020.</p> <p>Lake County had 196 overdoses in 2022 with 81 containing fentanyl and 75 saw a mix of fentanyl and cocaine</p> <p>Lake County saw treatment admissions for cocaine use at 475, cocaine dependence at 161, methamphetamine use at 58, methamphetamine dependence at 22 and prescription stimulant at 18.</p> <p>Of the 1,167 treatment admissions in Lake County we</p>	<p>2020 HIDTA Report</p> <p>2022 HIDTA Threat Assessment</p> <p>2020 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment</p> <p>2021 HIDTA Drug Threat Assessment</p> <p>Lake County Coroner's Office</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2021 SEOW Report</p>
--	---	---

	<p>saw 289 for cocaine use, 140 for cocaine dependence, 46 for methamphetamine use, 28 for methamphetamine dependence, 9 for prescription stimulant use and 7 for prescription stimulant dependence.</p> <p>Of the 1,033 treatment admissions in Lake County we saw 221 for cocaine use, 106 for cocaine dependence, 68 for methamphetamine use, 36 for methamphetamine dependence, 12 for prescription stimulant use and less than 5 for prescription stimulant dependence.</p>	<p>2022 SEOW Report</p>
--	--	-------------------------

Step 3: Brainstorm

Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Lake County adults have the highest risk of alcohol use in the state.</p>	<p>1. Create and disseminate social norms campaigns about drinking and driving throughout the county. In particular, focusing on the health disparate communities that are at a higher risk for alcohol use.</p> <p>2. Equip our first responders with equipment and training necessary to enforce impaired driving, public intoxication, and liquor law violations.</p> <p>3. Support diverse treatment modalities that will help to empower those that are in need of recovery services.</p>
<p>2. Lake County youth's use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana.</p>	<p>1. Create and disseminate an underage drinking and marijuana social norms campaign. In particular, focusing on the health disparate populations that are at a higher risk for marijuana use.</p> <p>2. Equip officers with necessary equipment and training to patrol the borders of Michigan and</p>

	<p>Illinois that have passed recreational marijuana laws.</p> <p>3. Support programs that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment and prevention programs for youth especially Black and Hispanic youth.</p>
<p>3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.</p>	<p>1. Support environmental strategies that work to decrease illicit drug use</p> <p>2. Fund drug interdiction training and new/best practice equipment for officers in Lake County.</p> <p>3. Support the implementation of effective, outcome-based and culturally competent treatment programs that show a measurable difference.</p>

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

<p>Problem Statement #1</p> <p>Goal 1 By 2024, decrease the number of alcohol related crashes by 5% from 335, the 3rd highest in the state (2022 State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup Report) to 318.</p> <p>Goal 2 Decrease mortality rates relating to alcohol in Lake County to 2% lower than those of the State of Indiana, 1,027 deaths (2022 SEOW Report).</p>
<p>Problem Statement #2</p> <p>Goal 1 Decrease the percentage of past 30-day alcohol use among 12th grade students from 17.9% in 2022 to 14% by 2025, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p> <p>Goal 2 Decrease the percentage of past 30-day marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.9% in 2022 to 15% by 2025, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p> <p>Goal 1 By 2024, decrease the number of Lake County overdoses by 3% from 196 in 2022 to 190 in 2023, as measured by the Lake County’s Coroner Office.</p>

<p>Goal 2</p> <p>By 2024, increase the number of individuals going to treatment for Rx opioid misuse and dependence and heroin misuse and dependence by 10% from 495 to 545, as measured by the SEOW Report.</p>
--

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>By 2024, decrease the number of alcohol related crashes by 5% from 335, the 3rd highest in the state (2022 SEOW Report) to 318.</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment to help with accident reconstruction sites and impaired driving checkpoints.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that provide detox, treatment, and recovery services for alcohol and other drug use.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that help disseminate the social norms and marketing messages of the risks of impaired driving or driving with someone that is impaired.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Decrease mortality rates relating to alcohol in Lake County to 2% lower than those of the State of Indiana, 1,027 deaths (2022 SEOW Report).</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment related to the arrest and prosecution of impaired drivers.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that provide detox, treatment, and recovery services for alcohol and other drug use.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund community education programs/projects for youth that support understanding of social alcohol use among adults and how to cope with external and environmental factors leading to abuse.</p>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment related to the arrest and prosecution of underage</p>

<p>Decrease the percentage of past 30-day alcohol use among 12th grade students from 17.9% in 2022 to 14% by 2025, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p>	<p>drinking or alternatives such as Teen Court.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment for youth.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that educate on the dangers of underage and excessive drinking.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of past 30-day marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.9% in 2022 to 15% by 2025, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment related to the arrest and prosecution of youth marijuana use or alternatives such as Teen Court.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment for youth.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that educate on the dangers of marijuana use.</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>By 2024, decrease the number of Lake County overdoses by 3% from 196 in 2022 to 190 in 2023, as measured by the Lake County’s Coroner Office.</p>	<p>Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment related to the arrest and prosecution of youth and adult drug use.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Support and increase access for adolescents and adults to treatment and aftercare services for substance abuse addictions.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund evidence based programs for youth that educate on the dangers and risk associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>By 2024, increase the number of individuals going to treatment for Rx opioid misuse and dependence</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports – Fund police departments in implementing treatment plans for individuals that have overdosed.</p>

and heroin misuse and dependence by 10% from 495 to 545, as measured by the SEOW Report.	<p>2. Intervention/Treatment – Support the implementation of effective, outcome-based and culturally competent treatment programs that show a measurable difference.</p> <p>3. Prevention/Education – Fund environmental strategies that work to decrease illicit drug use.</p>
--	---

IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$268,780.71
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$8,845.00
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$277,625.71
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$277,653.50
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$125,000.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$69,406.42	Intervention/Treatment: \$69,406.42	Justice Services: \$69,406.42
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
Itemized list of what is being funded		Amount (\$100.00)
Coordinator compensation		\$35,880.00

Fringe (30.14% of salary)	\$10,814.00
Operating Costs	\$250.00
Administrative Costs	\$250.00
Travel/Staff Development	\$2,000.00
Contractual	\$10,834.27
Overhead Distribution (20.08% of salary+fringe)	\$9,378.15
Total	\$69,406.42

Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:

Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$21,455.21	Goal 1: \$34,703.21	Goal 1: \$23,877.50
Goal 2: \$47,951.21	Goal 2: \$34,703.21	Goal 2: \$45,528.92